

Wm. L. Prentiss
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BOSTON, June 28.

We have nothing but spoliation news from the West-Indies. Gen. Cuyler succeeds Abercrombie.

Latest by many days from France.

Capt. Freeman arrived here last night, in 37 days from Bourdeaux. By him we received French papers down to May 18 but they contain no news of importance, except numerous confirmations of peace, which is spoken of as a general one. Indeed the French legislature were contemplating the cessation of those laws which were to expire on the epoch of a general peace.

The intelligence from Europe by the arrivals since our last, is important. Diverging it of excrecences, we have this day given it in its naked figure. The desire of peace has been reciprocal in Austria and France; and the outlines have positively been traced. A general pacification will be the result, and that in the course of this summer. England will give up the greater part, if not all, her conquests in both the Indies; and some provision it is expected will be made in favour of the Prince of Orange in return. Berne will become the theatre of diplomatic intrigue, and part of what has been lost in the field may be acquired in the cabinet. The mutiny on board the British fleet has been alarming, and has been appeased at much expence.

From the intelligence from Paris, London, and Bourdeaux, down to the 15th of May, we collect the following.

The peace between the Emperor and the French was first requested by the French executive directory—who applied to the King of Prussia to bring it about, and who consented to become the mediator on condition that the issue should be a general peace, including England. The Emperor, at first hesitated, but the successes of the French arms in every direction obliged him to accede to the negotiation; and the commanding generals of both armies being clothed with diplomatic powers, a preliminary treaty immediately succeeded a truce; and hostilities between the late contending armies immediately ceased. The outlines of the peace were variously related.

General Buonaparte has left the army of Italy, and is journeying to France. Barras has moved, that he be entrusted with the interests of France; at the approaching congress at Bern. Gen. Clark is also mentioned as plenipo.

The Archduke Charles has also left his army, and has arrived on the Rhine. Gen. Clarke is to go French ambassador to Vienna, where a splendid hotel is fitting up for his residence. The French troops which passed the Rhine in Suabia, have repassed that river into France; but none of the armies were disbanded at the latest dates.

The Emperor will insist on the British King's sending a minister to the congress of Bern—where the details of the peace will be discussed. The French newspapers say, that England will not be required to give up all the acquisitions she had made, as the French have nothing equivalent belonging to them to give in return.

Portugal and France.

A conference on the subject of a peace between these nations has been had. The French demanded, 1st. 30,000,000 livres. 2d. The cession of part of Brazil to Spain; and 3d. shutting all the ports of Portugal against England. These demands the little kingdom replied with spirit, and refused to assent to. In consequence the chevalier d'Arango, the ambassador at Paris, was ordered to quit that city, and is gone to Lisbon.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 27.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated 15th May, 1797.

"All is noise and confusion in these parts—troops are daily marching to quell the honest Paddy's, who have assembled in a body of 20,000 men at Belfast, in Ireland. The British seamen on board the grand fleet at Spithead, have had a second insurrection, in consequence of the admiral's orders to the marines to fire on the sailors. The event cannot be predicted:—Admiral Colpoys and the captain of the Queen Charlotte, the seamen have confined to separate cabins. Their number is computed at 15,000, and should the French take a proper advantage of this, the issue must prove very disagreeable to England.

"Every politician (who is not a ministerialist) foretels a revolution in the English government. There are reports here, that we shall have a French war."

NEW-YORK, July 3.

From a French Paper of May 6.

The Redacteur has published a letter from the minister of justice to the confederate of the United States of America, dated April 23, in reply to a letter from the American consul, who protested against the decree of confiscation of two ships of his nation, pronounced by the commercial tribunal of Boulogne sur Mer, on the ground, that they had neither letter of marque, nor certificate from the United States.

The reply of our minister is couched in negative terms, and concludes thus:

"Let your government return to a sense of what is due to itself and to its true friends, become just and grateful, and let it break the incomprehensible treaty, which on the 19th November, 1794, it concluded with our most implacable enemy, and then the French Republic will cease to take advantage of this treaty, which favors England at its expence; and no appeals will then, I can assure you, be made to any tribunal against injustice.

(Signed) MERLIN.

P. S. I think it my duty to inform you, that the Executive Directory authorizes me to address a copy of this letter to the tribunals of the maritime departments.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The following extract of a letter received by the brig James, captain Finch, in 43 days from Londonderry, from a respectable gentleman in the north of Ireland, who is in principle a loyalist; will give our readers some idea of the state of that country:

Ramellon, Donnegal, April 26, 1797.

"This country is at present in a disagreeable ferment. All the lower orders of the people, in this province especially, wish for a revolution on French principles, and have enrolled themselves under the title of United Irishmen; their principles are a system of terror, rapine and plunder. The late doctor Hamilton, of Fanet, whom you knew, was set upon in the house of doctor Waller, and most inhumanly murdered by a set of those ruffians; poor Mrs. Waller received three shots in her neck and shoulders at the same time, by which she instantly died. The gaols in the counties of Down, Antrim, Derry, Tyrone, and Donnegal, are filled with those insurgents—some on circuits have been hung, some transported, and numbers retained in goal or admitted to bail. This business was beginning at Belfast prior to your leaving the country, has been gaining ground in this province, and is now arrived to a gigantic magnitude." In another place he says, "Though in principle a loyalist, when I consider the abuses which have crept, and daily creeping into our constitution, I am led to believe the body politic must, one day or other, be over-come with disease to such a degree, that

all the art of the state physicians will be baffled in removing the malady. This is an era I never wish to see, but the oppressions of the people, and the abuses of the laws, are not to be borne. The constitution of this country, so much boasted of and indeed the pride of nations, the boast of the world, now tottering on its base, must give heartfelt distress to every lover of his country. I pray God to avert all these evils; but to such a pitch is this country reduced, that burning, maiming of cattle, and destroying the property of all who will not join in the present delusion, is a confirmed principle. Mine, together with the turfsacks of your friends doctor H—, and Mr. M—, were set on fire and destroyed by the adherents of those reptiles—these are but trifles to what many of our neighbours have experienced. Corps of yeomanry have been raised over all this kingdom, both of infantry and cavalry—they have been productive of much good to this distracted province, and indeed all the kingdom."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Londonderry, to his friend in this city, dated May the 6th, 1797, brought by the brig James.

"We are at present under a strict military government, the slightest offence or disrespect for our new created magistrates will get a man sent on board the fleet, without the smallest enquiry or trial; of this there are instances happening every day. The military are so intolerably insolent that they can hardly be endured; but the people bear all with a firmness which does them honor. Within these last two or three months, some few aristocrats have fallen victims to the enraged people, driven to desperation by the petty tyrants. It would be the wish of government to drive the people into partial insurrections, and by that means crush them with ease; but they are much enlightened and too steady to suffer their thirst of vengeance to hurry them into any premature attempt to shake off a yoke almost insupportable—at present union is the 'order of the day' amongst the people; they begin to see through the favorite maxim of Kings. Divide and govern, which has been too successfully practised in this devoted country. The people of Ireland have an object in view; they are taking the most effectual steps to obtain it, nor have I a doubt of success."

July 3.

On Saturday an entertainment was given to Mr. Monroe, our late minister to the French republic, at which were present, the vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a great number of both houses of Congress, and the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth; Mr. McKean, and Mr. Tazewell, (of Virginia) presided.

The following address to Mr. Monroe was delivered by the Chief Justice in the name of the citizens present:

To JAMES MONROE, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the Republic of France.

FELLOW-CITIZEN,

Upon your return from an arduous and interesting mission, your fellow-citizens who are now assembled, have requested an opportunity to present a cordial congratulation, and personally to renew the expression of their respect and attachment.

At the period of your appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the republic of France, the situation of the United States had been rendered highly critical by the operation of the European war upon the principles of their alliance with France, from which, essential advantages, had been derived in our revolutionary contest; and on the principles of their neutrality, with which the peace and prosperity of our

country were inseparably connected. It was, therefore, sir, with great satisfaction we found that after the lapse of some time, in search of a man worthy of the important commission of expressing the sense of the people, and of having recourse to your own self observed) your fidelity, probity, and good conduct, selected you from among the distinguished citizens of America, to execute so honorable an office. It is, with still greater satisfaction, that reviewing all the evidences of your diplomatic transactions, we find that you have uniformly endeavoured to fulfil the objects of your mission; to render your country and yourself agreeable to the republic of France, and to maintain, on all occasions, the interests and connections of the two nations.

With the conscious rectitude which a mind like yours must feel, the machinations of the invidious and the flanders of the profligate can be of no avail, but it becomes us, sir, in the spirit of freemen, to declare that we consider the character of every citizen who is employed abroad in the service of his country, as a sacred trust committed to the guardianship of the government. I, indeed, he violates his public duty; it is incumbent on the government to expose his delinquency; but if he deserves well of his country, it is equally incumbent on the government to protect his honor from obloquy and reproach.

Of you, sir, we have heard nothing for which an American Republican ought to blush, from any source of information which a candid man ought to believe. Return, therefore to the arms of your fellow-citizens with an honest pride; as they receive you with an affectionate warmth, and continue to deserve their confidence, by the same means which acquired it—by an active support of the legitimate principles of our government, of liberty and republicanism.

In behalf of the citizens present,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

To which Mr. Munro made the following reply:

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The pleasure I derive in returning to my native country, after the close of the difficult and important mission with which I have been honored, is greatly heightened by the friendly and affectionate manner in which you receive me, and I beg leave to assure you that the sentiments of esteem and regard which you are pleased to express in my favour, are reciprocated for you with equal sincerity and warmth on my part.

When the character and objects of the present war on the part of the coallesced powers were considered, it was to be expected, that its incidents would place the United States in a situation somewhat critical, and which could not otherwise than be increased by the ancient and subsisting relations between those states and the several parties to the war.

It was feared by many, that it would be difficult to reconcile the obligations we owed to France, as the ancient and deserving ally of the United States, with that system of neutrality it was in other respects so greatly their interest and inclination to preserve. With reason, therefore, was the task which devolved upon any representative of these states deemed a difficult one, since it became his duty to conciliate the wishes of France with the system his country was disposed to pursue.

In accepting this trust—a trust I never solicited, and which I accepted with diffidence, I did it with a view to promote these objects, so important to the welfare of my own country.

My whole mission, therefore, was employed in a continual effort to promote harmony between the two republics, and

which I did with a fervent zeal, because by so doing I promoted an object which was near my heart. Nor did I pursue this policy upon my arrival in France, from the impulse of my own head and my own heart only—The basis of my communications to the government, and of my general conduct there in those respects, was laid by our administration, under whose orders I acted, and by whose instructions I was guided.

That I have done my duty, to the best of my abilities, in the place to which I was called by the administration, and where I am happy to hear, I was followed with the good opinion of many of my countrymen, is a truth which yields me a consolation that nothing can deprive me of. I am happy too, to find, upon a review of my conduct, by such documents as have been laid before you, that it obtains your entire approbation. Well satisfied I am, that a more thorough knowledge of my conduct, through the whole of my service, than you now possess, will tend to confirm the favorable impression you have already imbibed.

Accept, please, my thanks for your friendly mention to me on the present occasion, and of my best wishes for your happiness.

JAMES MONROE

The following Toasts were drank :

1. The United States.
2. The republic of France.
3. Perpetual peace and friendship between the sister republics of America and France.
4. The republic of Batavia.
5. The republic of Lombardy.
6. Representative government and republicanism to all nations.
7. The universal interests of agriculture.
8. The universal freedom of commerce.
9. The universal advancement of arts and sciences.
10. The people and the government.
11. Peace and liberty to all the world.

VOLUNTEERS.

[After the Vice-President had retired.]—The man of the people: Thomas Jefferson.

[Mr. Dayton having retired.]—The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Mr. Munro having retired.]—James Monroe.

[The Chief Justice having retired.]—President; Thomas McKean.

Buonaparte—more glorious as a peacemaker than as a conqueror.

[By Mr. Lyon.]—Perseverance and success to the United Irishmen.

May Americans return from the commercial spirit of 1795, to the patriotic spirit of 1775.

[By Mr. Freeman of Massachusetts.]—Perpetual union to the American republics, and disappointment to the hopes of the antislaverys, who entertain, or dare even whisper, a sentiment unfavorable to it.

Farmer Giles of Virginia.

Those heroes who fell in defence of American liberty.

May the British administration hang together in spite of opposition.

May the aristocrats turn Christians, and work out their salvation by fear and trembling.

[By Gen. Collet.]—Those who have fought for liberty since April 18 1775.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin.

Several other volunteers were drank, which we regret were not committed to writing.

LEXINGTON, May 30.

We are sorry to mention, from report, that three of the boats loaded by Mr. O'Brien, with flour, &c. have sunk in the Ohio river. It is said the disaster proceeded from a whirlwind, from which the commanders of the boats had not time to get them to shore before they were overtaken by the gulf.

A few weeks since was drowned on his way to the Illinois, in Embrois river James Blair, of Bourbon county, a young man of about 22 years of age.

At Frankfort, last week, one of the hands employed to conduct a Kentucky boat from that place to Orleans, fell overboard and was drowned.

From Cincinnati.

On Sunday last, (being very foggy) a boat belonging to the army, laden with ordnance stores, was proceeding down the Miami, her bow struck a stump with such violence as to split her, and she immediately sunk. By this unfortunate accident, two men, one woman and a child, were drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.

Tuesday last the citizens of Alexandria commemorated the natal day of American Independence, with the conviviality and friendly gaiety with which they have hitherto distinguished its returning anniversary.

There were several different places of rendezvous to celebrate the day—at those of Independent Spring and Mr. Abert's tavern, the following toasts were drank.

1. This happy day, and all who honor it.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice-President of the United States.
4. The Congress of the United States now in session—May coolness in debate, wisdom and firmness in decision, mark their councils, and may peace be the order of the day—Three cheers.

5. Our illustrious fellow-citizen George Washington—May the remembrance of his past services never be erased from the hearts of his grateful countrymen—Nine cheers.

6. To the memory of those departed heroes who sealed our Independence with their blood—Whilst we taste the fruits of their labours, may we never be tempted, Esau like, to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.

7. The Governor and Commonwealth of Virginia.

8. The American people—While they know how to defend the Rights of Man, may they not forget to pay a due regard to a government of their own choice—Six cheers.

9. The Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States.

10. The American Flag—May our commerce furnish the means of supporting an honorable neutrality, or of punishing when necessary, all unwarrantable insults.

11. The Constitution of the United States.

12. Our three Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic—Heads to their persons, success to their Negotiations, and let all the people say Amen!

13. The Trade and Navigation of the Potomac—May it flourish as long as water runs, or the Alleghany mountain stands.

14. The Fair Daughters of Columbia.

15. Our Brethren, the great Family of Mankind—May they look on America, be hold her good works, and go and do like wise.

16. The Liberty of the Press—May it never degenerate into a vehicle for personal or licentious abuse, or become the tools of tyranny.

Toasts drank at Mr. ABERT'S.

1. The Day and all who honour it.
2. The memory of those who bled in support of American Independence.
3. May the unanimity and virtue of '76 be an example to this of the present day.
4. George Washington—May past services live in the memory of Americans.
5. The President of the United States.
6. The Vice-President of the United States.
7. May our Cannon speak the voice of the people, if Congress will not.
8. The infant fleet of America.
9. May the United States act justly to, and independent of all foreign nations.
10. Our Ministers Extraordinary—May they soon restore a good understanding between France and America.
11. The Commerce of the United States.
12. The health and speedy liberation of the Marquis la Fayette, and fair family.
13. Mr. Ames.
14. Prosperity of Alexandria.
15. The Navigation of Potomac.
16. The American Fair.

July 7

Protest of captain Sanford, of the schooner Industry, of this port, lately captured and carried into Gonaives.

"The captain of the schooner Industry, of Alexandria, named Joseph Sanford, now in this town, assisted by citizen Lureur, doing he business of interpreter, &c.

Who has declared and said to us, that on the 27th of May, after having left his cargo at Jeremie, he departed to return to the laid port of Alexandria, that on the thirtieth, finding himself three leagues distant from the Mole, St. Nicholas at L. O. S. O. he was met by three masked republican barge called "La Lutte Republican," capt. Daumas, who captured him, after having taken all the papers relative as well to the said schooner as to her voyage and two of his crew, they replaced them by six others of the said barge, who were carried on

board the said schooner, and in that state they were brought into port, where they arrived the 31st of the said present month; as soon as he was anchored there the judge of peace came to put the seal on board. From this moment captain Sanford was deprived of the command of the schooner, and carried ashore with his crew. The second day of June he was brought before the tribunal of peace in this town, to be there examined the 5th. His proceeding was sent to the commission of the French government, and on the 14th he received the signification of the judgment of condemnation, which has declared her a good prize. As the said captain was ignorant of the motives and circumstances, as well of his arrestation as of the illegal condemnation of his vessel and cargo, contrary to the inviolable rights of neutrality, under virtue of which the treaty of commerce between the United States and the French republic is established; he declares in consequence, to protest formally against the said captain of the privateer La Lutte Republican, and all those whom it shall concern, by reason of his arrestation and unjust condemnation, and illicit capture of all his papers, together with the damages and interest resulting from the prize of his vessel, as well for the insurers of which the present event will change all their safety, by means of which the said appraiser does for his owner, and all others interested in the said vessel, all the proscriptions and reserves to provide for himself, and to renew his protest whenever he may chuse to do it, and every where, where it may be necessary, to the end, that he may obtain his right.

To which declaration the said appraiser has requested a deed to him given, and signed with us and the undersigned interpreter and matter of the said schooner the 27th Prairial, in the 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible, on the 15th June, 1797, old stile, at 8 o'clock in the morning, after reading this deed.

The minute of this is deposited in our care and possession, and signed,

JOSEPH SANFORD.

LAFONT, Interpreter.

JOHN McNEARA, &

HUIN, Notary.

Letter from Mr. Amos Alexander, supercargo of the schooner Maria, lately captured and carried into Guadaloupe, dated Basseterre, June 16, 1797.

"On the 13th instant we fell in with, were fired upon, and taken by the French sloop Cassau, Capt. Faire, mounting 12 guns. She took our mate and three seamen, and out two prizemasters and three men on board of us, and brought us into this port. The sloop which took us will not be in under a month. The captain, myself, and our small boys have been carried one at a time before the clerk of the municipality, and sworn, and cross questioned in the strictest manner by the agents of the different privateers, and treated in the most violent manner. The owner or agent of the Cassau offered a bribe of 30 joes to a small boy that is on board of us, to swear that we were bound somewhere else, that we threw papers overboard, or any thing that would criminate us—but as yet our boys have proved honest. I find they will condemn a vessel much sooner for being bound to Martinique, than to any island that originally belonged to the British.

I believe there is no doubt but the cargo will either be sequestered and the proceeds put in the treasury of the republic, or condemned as bone prize for the benefit of the captors. The schooner, I rather think, will not be condemned, as she will bring nothing, and is of no use to them. Provisions are very plenty and cheap here, flour 8 to 8 1-2 dollars—tobacco 9 to 10 dollars per hundred—coffee about 17 or 18 cents.

There was one other privateer sloop in company with the one that took us, which at the same time boarded a schooner called the Bathia of Norfolk, which we presume they made a prize of.

I am, with respect, &c.

The following were the prices at Guadaloupe, June 15, 1797.

Flour, 8 to 8 1/2 dollars per bbl.—Cod fish, 4 to 5 do.—Lumber, such as scantling and board, 12 to 16 do.—Staves, 5 to 6 do.—Coffee 12 to 18 cents—Sugar, 8 to 10 dollars per bbl.—and every thing in the same proportion.

A London paper of May 12, says, that dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Grenville's office, containing intelligence that the King of Prussia had offered to act as mediator between Great Britain and

France, and that the offer had been accepted by the executive directory.

Stocks were rising in London, May 13, in consequence of the expectation of a general peace, and the restoration of subordination in the fleet.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 7.

The Anniversary of American Independence, was on Tuesday last, celebrated by the inhabitants of this town. The day was ushered in by several discharges from the brass six pounder, belonging to Capt. Legg's Company, which was repeated at 12 o'clock, and at the close of the day.

A elegant Barbecue was provided at a spring adjacent to the town, at which were present a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. After dinner the following Toasts were drank.

1st. The day we celebrate—may the same genuine spirit of Freedom, that declared this our political Birth Day, animate the sons of Liberty, and perpetuate the Independence of America.

2d. The people of America—may they know their rights and use them with discretion.

3d. The President of the United States—may his administration be viewed with candour, and supported when maintaining the peace and dignity of America.

4th. The Vice President—may the Patriot and Philosopher reflect honor on each other.

5th. Harmony and unanimity to the Councils of America—may all party distinctions cease, and all local prejudices be forgotten.

6th. George Washington—may this friend to his country enjoy in retirement, that felicity which flows from a consciousness of having deserved well of his country.

7th. The Governor and Commonwealth of Virginia.

8th. Our Sister Republic of France—may their toils and exertions in the cause of Liberty, be crowned with success, and their views only extend to the happiness of the human race.

9th. Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Grey, ambassadors extraordinary to France—may their united exertions be successfully directed to the fulfilment of their mission, and produce an accommodation of the differences, to the honor and interest of both nations.

10th. The memory of general Mercer—and all those heroes who fought and bled to establish the liberties of America.

11th. The Marquis de la Fayette—a speedy emancipation from his chains, and may he live to enjoy in America the liberties which he fought to establish.

12th. The American Fair—may virtue and a commendable prudence ever characterize them, and their innocence serve as a mirror to direct the fair of all other climes.

13th. The American Youth—may they early imbu be a love of their country, and firmly support that Independence which their fathers fought for and established.

14th. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

15th. Peace to all the world—may it be speedy and permanent.

16th. Equal Liberty to all the human race—and may there be no other inequality amongst mankind, than what is occasioned by superior merit.

FIRE! FIRE!

This cry, of all others the most distressing, filled the ears of our citizens yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock. It commenced, by accident, in the kitchen on the lot occupied by Mr. Thomas Cochran, and in its progress destroyed six dwelling houses, with all the out houses annexed thereto; the most valuable of the houses were two the property of Mr. Zachariah Lucas (occupied by Miss M. Hume and Mr. J. Gannell) whose loss we think may be estimated at 2000l. The house in which he lived, and those on the opposite side of the street, were happily preserved by the providential circumstance of the prevalence of a high south west breeze, without which the utmost exertions of our citizens would have been of little avail in arresting their progress. We are happy to say no one got hurt.

On Sunday last, the dwelling house of Mr. John Gore, of Culpepper, was struck with lightning and consumed, together with most of the furniture. His daughter, a young woman of about 50 years of age, who was standing in the door, was knocked down by the lightning, and expired in a short time.

A person expressing his surprise that the taking of Kehl, should have occupied the Austrians seven weeks, and the French only five hours; a master carpenter accounted for this extraordinary fact, by supposing the Austrians were paid by the day, and the French by the job.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August,

THAT valuable TRACT of

LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallery's creek, containing 485 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, house-hold and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797.

(14)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a stout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut on one of his wrists, I believe on his right, which has occasioned his hand to be stiff, so that he cannot shut it as the other, he has also a scar on his lip.

Any person who will deliver the fellow to me, or secure him in jail, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses.

H. MURFREE.

N. C. Murfreeborough, July 3, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

The confidential communication made by the President to the House of Representatives on Monday, relates to a project for on foot by those who were to find an advantage in it, of invading the Spanish settlements on our south-west; the invading army was to be the British from Canada; they were not only to be permitted a passage through our neutral territory—but also of our citizens on the western waters were to be joined in the exploit; the British Minister Sir Robert Liston has had several overtures made to him, from certain persons, to effectuate this scheme, which he is said to have refused, and even yet he has not given up to the President the names of all those who are implicated in this business.—The effect would have been to involve our country, first in a war with Spain, and consequently to produce a conflict between France and the United States. The papers relative to this communication were some days before their disclosure, in the hands of the President—and it is supposed that arrangements are made to supply the expedition with arms and ammunition from our principal cities.

July 6.

The following papers were communicated to both Houses of Congress, by a Message from the President.—July 8.

AUTHENTIC.

R. LISTON presents his respects to Col. PICKERING, Secretary of State.

When you first mentioned to me the suspicions expressed by the Spanish Minister, respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing on the Lakes, with a view to attack the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I took the liberty of observing to you, that I had no knowledge of any such preparations, and did not believe they existed.

I have since requested information on the subject from the Governor General of Canada and his Majesty's Secretary of State; and I have authority to assure you, that no expedition of the nature of that alluded to, has been or is intended by the British government. Indeed the impropriety of violating the neutral territory of the United States is an objection of sufficient magnitude to induce the King's Ministers to reject any such plan, were it suggested to them.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1797.

DEPARTMENT of STATE,
Philadelphia, July 1, 1797.

SIR,

Your note of the 19th of the last month, alluding to the suspicions expressed by the Spanish Minister, respecting an expedition supposed to be preparing at the Lakes, against the Spanish posts in Louisiana, I laid before the President of the United States, who received great satisfaction from your assurance that no such expedition has been or is intended by the British government.

Will you permit me to inquire whether you can give any information concerning any other project of an expedition against any part of the dominions of Spain, adjacent to the territory of the United States, where or from whence any co-operation was contemplated? I am aware of the delicacy of this inquiry; but the frankness of your verbal answer formerly relating to the alleged expedition from Canada, and the assurances in your note above mentioned, lead me to hope that you will not deem the present inquiry improper, and the proofs you have so freely given of respect to the rights and interests of the United States, authorize the further hope that you will feel yourself at liberty to communicate any information you possess which on this occasion may concern their tranquillity and welfare; and I beg you to be assured that it is on this ground only that I would make the inquiry. I will add, however, that it is not the result of suspicion, but of information, (in which your name is introduced) that some project of the kind has been contemplated and that the means proposed for carrying it into execution, could not but be highly detrimental to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ROBERT LISTON, Esq.
envoy extraordinary, and
minister plenipotentiary
of his Britannic majesty
to the United States.

R. LISTON presents his respects to Col. PICKERING, Secretary of State.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday.

In the course of last winter some persons did actually propose to me a plan for an attack on the Floridas and the other possessions of his Catholic Majesty, adjoining to the territories of the United States.

The general outline of the project was, that the expedition should be undertaken by a British force sent by sea, and seconded by a number of men resident within the limits of the United States, who I was assured, would be willing to join the king's standard, if it were erected on the Spanish territory.

I informed the projectors that I could not give any encouragement to a plan of this nature; and I particularly stated two objections to it—the impropriety of any measure that tended to a violation of the neutrality of the United States, and the inhumanity of calling in the aid of the Indians, a circumstance hinted at in the conversation that had taken place on the subject.

I conceived it to be my duty however to mention the business in my correspondence with my superiors; and I lately received an answer, acquainting me that his Majesty's ministers did not think proper to give any countenance to the project. The two objections above alluded to, (which I had of course intimated on my report) are stated as sufficient reasons for its rejection.

You will allow me, sir, to decline entering into

any further particulars. On the one hand because, although I have all along suspected that the persons, who proposed the plan to me, might not improbably be employed by the enemies of Great Britain, to endeavour with sinister views to insinuate themselves into my confidence, yet as these my surmises may be false, I should not be justified in betraying the secrets of men who may have meant me well; and on the other hand, because however loose the principles of these speculators may have been on the subject of the law of nations, (as it regards the duties of neutrality) none of them in their intercourse with me ever expressed sentiments that were in any degree hostile to the interests of the United States.

Philadelphia, 2d July.

Col. King's Iron-works, April 21, 1797.

Dear Carey,

I wished to have seen you before I returned to Philadelphia, but I am obliged to return to the session of the Congress, which commences on the 15th May.

Among other things that I wished to have seen you about, was the business Capt. Cuthbert mentioned to the British minister last winter at Philadelphia.

I believe, but am not quite sure, that the plan then talked of will be attempted this fall, and it is attempted, it will be in a much larger way than then talked of; and if the Indians aid their part, I have no doubt but it will succeed. A man of consequence has gone to England about the business, and it is expected that he expects, I shall myself have a hand in the business, and probably shall be at the head of the business on the part of the British. You are, however, to understand that it is not yet quite certain that the plan will be attempted; yet you will do well to keep things in a proper train of action in case it should be attempted, and to do so will require all your management. I say require all your management, because you must take care, in whatever you say to Rogers, or any body else, not to let the plan be discovered by Hawkins, Dinsmore, and Byers, or any other person in the interest of the United States or Spain.

If I attempt this plan, I shall expect to have you, and all my Indian country and Indian friends with me; but you are now in good business, I hope, and you are not to risk the loss of it by trying any thing that will hurt you until you again hear from me. Where Capt. Cuthbert is I do not know; I left him in Philadelphia in March, and he frequently visited the minister, and spoke upon the subject; but I believe we will go into the Creek nation, by way of South Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England, but I did not believe him. Among the things that you may safely do, will be to keep up my confidence with Watts, and the Creeks and Cherokees generally, and you must by no means say any thing in favour of Hawkins, but as often as you can with safety to yourself, you may teach the Creeks to believe he is no better than he should be. Any power or consequence he gets will be against our plan. Perhaps Rogers, who has no office to lose, is the best man to give out talks against Hawkins. Read the letter to Rogers, and if you think it best to send it to him, put a water in it, and to ward it to him by a safe hand, or perhaps you had best lend him to come to you, and speak to him yourself, respecting the state and prospect of things.

I have advised you in whatever you do to take care of yourself. I have now to tell you to take care of me too, for a discovery of the plan would prevent the success, and much injure all parties concerned. It may be that the commissioners may not rob the line as the Indians expect, or wish, and in that case it is probable the Indians may be taught to blame me for making the treaty.

To such complaints against me, if such there are, it may be said by my friends, at proper times and places, the Doubledent confirmed the treaty with the President, at Philadelphia, and receives as much as 5000 dollars a year to be paid to the nation over and above the first price: Indeed it may with truth be said, that though I made the treaty, that I made it by the instructions of the President, and in fact it may with truth be said, that I was by the President instructed to purchase much more land than the Indians would agree to sell. This sort of talk will be throwing all the blame off me, upon the late President, and as he is now out of office, it will be of no consequence how much the Indians blame him.—And among other things that may be said for me, is, that I was not at the signing of the line; and that if I had been, it would have been run more to their satisfaction. In short, you understand the subject, and must take care to give out the proper talks to keep up my confidence with the Creeks and Cherokees. Cannot Rogers contrive to get the Creeks to desire the President to take Hawkins out of the nation, for it is they in the Creek nation, and gets the good will of the nation, he can and will do great injury to our plans. When you have read this letter over three times, then burn it. I shall be at Knoxville to July or August, when I will send for Watts, and give him the whiskey I promised him, &c.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Yesterday the injunction of secrecy was taken off on the subject of the confidential communication of the President, and the papers ordered to be printed. We have not been able to obtain a sight of the papers, but we collect the following particulars from those who heard them read.

It will be recollected that some weeks ago we stated in the papers, that there was a plan on foot for invading Louisiana from Canada, that some persons of consideration in the U. States were concerned in it, that our territory was to be violated for the purpose, and that the Spanish Minister had remonstrated with our government on the subject. Our executive instead of taking measures to discover the plot, and guard against its execution, communicated the complaint to the British Minister, who satisfied them, there was no foundation for it, and the Spanish minister received assurances that his fears must be chimerical.

The Spaniards, however, were not satisfied, and the doubts they retained on this head were among the principal causes of the delay on their part to execute their treaty with us.

Since these complaints have been preferred, a letter from William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, to one Carey, an Indian interpreter, has fallen into the hands of our executive. In it there are insinuations of his being concerned, on the part of the British, in an expedition against Louisiana.

This gave rise to doubts in the minds of our executive, and they again respectfully applied to Mr. Liston for a solution of them. He now tells them, that it was true offers had been made by some individuals in the United States to assist in such a plan; that he referred those offers to his court, and that his court had humbly refused to listen to them.

It is then very surprising that William Blount was engaged in the execution of the plan, without countenance from the British court or its minister.—This turn given to the affair by Mr. Liston may satisfy our executive—but it cannot stop the fears of the Spaniards, or the doubt of our citizens as to the existence of a plot in this country, to favor the British in their views of aggrandizement on this continent.

This occurrence will naturally call to mind some of the speeches made in the House of Representatives at the present session. The road to Mexico appeared familiar to some members; and the danger of having the French their allies as neighbours, was strongly depicted by others. We do not, however, mean to accuse Messrs. Harper or Allen of being in the fault; they are neither of sufficient consequence that suspicion should alight upon them; but in their commerce with men of the same side in politics, and of more weight in that scale, they may have imbibed these notions, which it is natural should be suggested by men engaged in a conspiracy of this kind.

St. Augustine and the Floridas in general was another quarter thro' which an attack was to be made. The Spaniards knew this, and St. Augustine was therefore put into a state of defence; others knew this also, and therefore these preparations were representing as threatening the United States, and on this ground the bill to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition was strongly advocated.

Circumstances upon the whole, were such as to justify strong suspicion, yet the executive kept this business to itself for a fortnight, and finally W. Blount is suffered to escape.

The laws of nations protect Robert Liston and his papers; if they could be got at, as those of Mr. Lee at Berlin were procured, they might tell strange tales. One thing, however, it is to the power of our executive to do, and it may be done if they mean to preserve even the appearances of honour and neutrality, it is to dismiss Robert Liston from this country; require his being tried at home, and not receive a minister from his corrupt and corrupting government, until satisfaction be obtained for this attempt to disturb the peace of our country.

This morning Mr. B. had chartered a pilot boat for the purpose of effecting his escape to Ocracoke bar in North Carolina. He was already on board with his baggage, &c. but owing to some difficulty in procuring a clearance for the vessel at the custom house, he was traced by the officers of justice, who, however, not immediately recognizing his person, suffered him to escape. He has not since been heard of.

PETERSBURG, July 14.

Capt. Sanger, arrived at Baltimore, in 12 days from Port au Prince, says, that Santhonnax has ordered all captures and condemnations of American property to cease, in consequence, as was reported, of orders from France.

The Vice President, THOMAS JEFFERSON, passed through Alexandria a few days ago, on his way to his place of residence in Albemarle county.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Tennessee WINE, in Pipes.
Antigua RUM, in Hhds.
SA. T. in Sacks.
Queen's WARE, in Hhds.
JUGS and Butter POTS, in Crates.
PIPES long and short, in Boxes.
Black Quart BOTTLES, in Hampers, of one gross each.
NAILS, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. in Casks.
Best Double Gloucester CHEESE.
London PORTER, in Casks, of 16 dozen.
Taunton ALE, in do.
English TRIPE, in Kegs.
OX TONGUES, in do.
Wedding and Killing HOES, in Casks, of 6 dozen.
All of which he will sell on moderate terms,
DAVID ANDERSON.
July 13, 1797. (6)

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to
JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.
(11.)
Peterburg, July 13, 1797.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, some time in the month of February last, a small RED STEER, about nine or ten years old, marked with a crop and an under and overkeel in the left ear; and two small overkeels in the right ear, white under his belly, and his tail white; also, white spots on different parts of him—he is blind of one eye, and appears to have been worked—Appraised to three pounds.

RICHARD PRYOR.
(103*)
July 13, 1797.

THE Members of the Bowlingbrook Fire Company, will take notice, that a Court of Officers will be held at Bower's Tavern, on THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock—Those that have business with the Court, will attend at 7 o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM HAXALL, President.
July 14, 1797. (5)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday, the 24th Inst. at 12 o'clock on the Premises.

Will be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, on a Credit of 60 Days;

ALL that LOT of GROUND

with the BRICK BUILDING and other Improvements thereon, situated in Water-street, opposite Durell's Tavern; which were lately sold by David Rainey to Peter Bainbridge, and conveyed by deed to Eleanor Bainbridge, in fee-simple.

W. HAXALL, V. M.
Peterburg, June 11, 1797.
N. B. A discount will be allowed for Ready Money, if the Purchaser prefers prompt Payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any just claims against the estate of Capt. Lemuel Peck, dec. are requested to bring them in promptly attested, by the first of September next, as provision may be made to discharge them. All persons indebted to the said estate, by bond or open accounts, are requested to settle them immediately, as the situation of the estate will not admit of any further indulgence.

HEARTWELL PEEBLES, Ex'or.
Prince George, July 12, 1797. (62)

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a BAY MARE, about 4 or 5 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a blaze face and twitch tail, she has the appearance of being with foal.—Whoever will deliver the said Mare to me, in Peterburg, shall receive the above reward.

July 13, 1797.

JOHN FISHER.
(11.)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the town of Peterburg, a well made Saddle HORSE, 4 feet 8 inches high, about 7 years old, has a lump on his back occasioned by being hurt with a saddle, thin hanging mane and bob tail, paces, trots and gallops, and has good spirit.—Whoever will deliver him to the subscriber living on High Street, Peterburg, shall receive the above reward.

July 13, 1797.

WALKER JONES.
(3)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, in April last, a Negro Carpenter Named DICK, The property of Mrs. S. yellow way; he is of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has remarkable white teeth, a plausible talking artful fellow, and tolerable good house carpenter, carried off tools with him, and is supposed to be jobbing about in the neighbourhood, under the protection of a stored pals—has a wife at W. Morgan's, in Prince George county, about 8 or 9 miles from town, where it is probable he harbours.—The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me, or securing him so that I get him again.

July 13, 1797.

ALEXANDER HORSBURGH.
(6)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th ultimo, a bright mulatto, about 19 years old, with short hair, good features, a smiling countenance, is short of stature, and stout made—he was clothed as a crop negro usually are; he has been accustomed to waiting in the house, attending the stable, and riding race. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to me in Prince George county, or securing him in any jail so that I get him again.—I suspect he is about Peterburg.

July 13, 1797.

RICHARD BLAND.
(4*)

TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, for Ready Money, on Monday the 17th instant July, on the Premises,

A LOT or Parcel of LAND

adjoining the Town of Peterburg, being that pleasant, high and agreeable situation opposite Kirkcum's lot, and the east of C. A. Arthur's lot, formerly the property of Erasmus Gill, containing between 7 and 8 acres.

July 8, 1797.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE, Thirty Dollars Reward.

Have just received,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by
Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office,
Bollingbrook Street.
Petersburg, June 8, 1797. (2w.)

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

	Dollars.	
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800

704 Blanks
3500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is 35000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme 3200
Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid for soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO, JAMES CAMPBELL, ROBERT BOLLING, ROBERT MOORE, EDWARD JEFFERS, JAMES CURETON, GEORGE K TAYLOR, PETERSON GOODWYN, ALEXANDER M'RAE, Commissioners.
Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE. A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
TOWNSEND'S Spain, Pope's Works,
Anderson's Commerce, Shakspeare's Works,
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Stern's Works,
Chesterfield's Letters, Milton's Works,
Catham's Life, Bollingbrook's Works,
Colling's Sketches, Peter Pindar's Works,
Gil Blas, Godwin's Political Justice,
Montague's Letters, History of Woman,
Stern's Sentimental Journey, G. Smith's Animated Nature,
Lady's Library, Cox's Switzerland,
Law of Bailments, Knap's, on Criminology,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence, Knap's Sketches,
Smith's Essays, Davies's Sermons,
Life of Christ, Newton on the Prophecies,
Harvey's Meditations, Winchester on the Prophecies,
Cooke's Voyages, Don Quixote,
Cook's Life, Mirror,
Family Female Physician, Speculator,
Family Physician, Looker-on, a Modern Fecundation Publication,
Cullen's Practice, Reynold's Indies,
Chefelden's Anatomical Tables, Robertson's India,
Bell's Surgery, Pinch's Lives,
Schrevel's Lexicon, Cox's View of the United States,
Quincey's Lexicon, Henry's Britain,
Bollingbrook on History, Rollin's Ancient History,
Bosquet's Universal History, Smith's Essays,
Davidson's Virgil, Marmonel's Tales,
Steering's Virgil, Zimmerman on Solitude,
Alexander's Virgil, Arabian Nights,
Pope's Odyssey, Roderic Random,
Homer's Iliad, Rambler,
Lavater's Physiognomy, Sherlock's Discourses,
Bosquet's Sentiments, History of France,
World Displayed, of England,
Winterbottom's History of Court of Berlin,
Guthrie's Geography improved, of American Revolution,
Guthrie's Grammar, of French Revolution,
Morris's Geography, of Massachusetts,
Edward's on Affections, of Vermont,
Washington's Letters, of New-Hampshire,
President's Speeches, of Nova-Scotia,
Lee's Memoirs, Nicholson's Philosophy,
Ecclesiastical Prayer Books, Ferguson's Astronomy,
Hopkinson's Works, Ferguson on Civil Society,
Thompson's Works, &c. &c.
Together with a variety of other Books too extensive to be here enumerated.

ALSO,
Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and English—Greek, Latin, French and English School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.
THE AMERICAN FARMER'S GUIDE, a valuable Treatise on the management of Stock, raising Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.
PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th inst., a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whole name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forward all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expense the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.
N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to collect.
Richmond, June 21, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN. LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 38 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best lands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of a good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c. — there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year. — The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below its value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and it all paid down a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes.
APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in these different stores, are put into their gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their Store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorized to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Company; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attorneys above mentioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns; and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.
Petersburg, May 24, 1797 (1f)

I WISH TO SELL, THAT well known Plantation

in Prince George county, near the old Courthouse, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and easy to work, and think I may with propriety say, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I suppose, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crowded with fine Ash growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Bull's creek, which is navigable to the highest part of the land for a stout vessel.—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, such as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouse, Church, and is within 7 miles of Petersburg, and 3 of City-Point by water. If time should be an object with the purchaser, it will not be disagreeable to the subscriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.
Dinwiddie, June 16, 1797. (1f)

SMITH & HILL, CHANTICLEER,

HAVE just received a neat assortment of seasonable GOODS, which they are determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or produce.
N. B. A few Copper Stills, and a quantity of excellent Shoe Thread.
Petersburg, July 3, 1797. (2w)

Samuel Myers & Brothers, WISH to sell the HOUSE

and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook Street.
Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are directed to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.
Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL, Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, among which are:

The following GOODS, LUSTINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hosiery and Gloves, Silk and Mullin Shawls, Mullins of every description, Calicoes, Chinizes and Gingham, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Shippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinets, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.
N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.
Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (1p 1f.)

Andrew Parks, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he

has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street, A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **SPRING GOODS,** Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.
Petersburg, March 12, 1797. (1f)

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying an increase of rent to the proprietors of public ware houses, erected in the Town of Petersburg, for the reception of Tobacco, and also a compensation to the Inspectors, for their trouble in receiving, granting receipts, and delivering Tobacco transported from the upper warehouses, and deposited with them for exportation.
July 6, 1797.

IN compliance with the orders of Dinwiddie and Prince George county courts, the Commissioners will proceed to let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 15th next month, the rebuilding the BRIDGE over Bollingbrook Creek, between Blandford and Bollingbrook Wards. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker.
June 30, 1797. (2w.)

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out-house.
The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October ensuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.
Petersburg, July 5, 1797. (1f. Oa.)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Winecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vision Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.
Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (2m)

BLANK BONDS, At this Office.

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 13th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purse and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a fever that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair horse called Purle-Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purle-Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would wish only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.
Westbury, Charles City county, }
June 12, 1797. (5w.)

A SCHOOL

IS opened on BLANDFORD HILL, near the Church, in a healthy and retired situation, where young gentlemen may be taught English Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with classical propriety.

The terms of Tuition in the three former branches, will be Twelve Dollars per annum; and of the latter, Eighteen Dollars; each to be paid quarterly. Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reasonable terms.—The subscriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are solemnly assured that no exertions on his part shall be deficient, since his success in business depends on the satisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN.
June 29, 1797 (1p 5w)

DOCTOR PERKINS'S

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the Printing Office, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.
May 2, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenville county, greeting:
WE command you to summon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Justices of our said County Court of Quarterly Sessions, at the Courthouse of our said county, on the first day of next August Court, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him by Edward Smith, and this he shall do in no wise omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.
Witness Peter Pelham Clerk of our said court at the Courthouse, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21st year of the Commonwealth.
(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Devereux J. Manley, decd. are requested to make them known as speedily as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.
Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of the present month, in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles from Petersburg, on the Hick's Ford road, on the premises,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, which Thomas Tarpy has in and to one certain tract of 224 1/2 acres of land, as is described in a deed of trust, executed by the said Tarpy, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to Peter and John Byler.—Also at the same time and place will be sold on the same terms, four likely negroes, for the purpose expressed in the said deed.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Trustee.
Petersburg, July 6, 1797.